

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON LORANTHACEAE 1—6

BY

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### 1. New combinations of Lorantheoideae.

**Amyema aneityensis** (Guill.) Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus aneityensis* Guillaumin, Journ. Arnold Arboret., 13, p. 88 (1932).

**Amyema ficivora** (Guill.) Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus ficivorus* Guillaumin, Journ. Arnold Arboret., 13, p. 89 (1932).

**Erianthemum linguiforme** (Peter) Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus linguiformis* Peter, in Fedde, Repert., Beih. XL, 2, suppl. p. 14, t. 13, fig. 2 (1932).

**Hyphear Tanakae** (Van Tiegh.) Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus Tanakae* Van Tieghem, Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr., 43, p. 188, in nota 5 (1896).

**Lysiana banksiana** (Guill.) Dans., n. comb.; *Elytranthe banksiana* Guillaumin, Journ. Arnold Arboret., 13, p. 88 (1932).

**Tapinanthus brachyanthus** (Peter) Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus brachyanthus* Peter, in Fedde, Repert., Beih. XL, 2, suppl. p. 15, t. 20, fig. 1 (1932).

**Tapinanthus brachyphyllus** (Peter) Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus brachyphyllus* Peter, in Fedde, Repert., Beih. XL, 2, suppl. p. 13, t. 18, fig. 3 (1932).

**Tapinanthus eucalyptoides** Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus eucalyptoides* Peter, in Fedde, Repert., Beih. XL, 2, suppl. p. 16, t. 20, fig. 2 (1932) non D. C. (1830).

**Tapinanthus longifolius** Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus longifolius* Peter, in Fedde, Repert., Beih. XL, 2, suppl. p. 13, t. 19, fig. 2 (1932) non Hook. (1852).

**Tapinanthus obovatus** Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus obovatus* Peter, in Fedde, Repert., Beih. XL, 2, suppl. p. 13, t. 19, fig. 1 (1932) non Blume (1825) nec Bentham (1844) nec Griffith (1854) nec Backer & Schroeter (1928).

**Tapinanthus tricolor** (Peter) Dans., n. comb.; *Loranthus tricolor* Peter, in Fedde, Repert., Beih. XL, 2, suppl. p. 15, t. 15, fig. 2 (1932).

## 2. Two nomina nuda, unintentionally created.

In a report on my publication „The Loranthaceae of the Netherlands Indies”, in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr., 79, p. 695 (1932), M. L. T. creates, unintentionally, the following two new combinations, which may appear unexplainable.

*Dicymanthes apodanthes* M. L. T., l.c., has originated from the genus name *Dicymanthes* and the species name of *Helixanthera apodanthes* by omission of a line of writing or printing. The name thus has no meaning at all.

*Ginalloa gracilis* M. L. T., l.c., has originated from the genus name of *Ginalloa falcata* and the first word of the following description. This name therefore may be placed among the synonyms of *Ginalloa falcata*.

## 3. Improved descriptions.

**Amyema aneityensis** (Guillaumin) Dans., descr. emend. — Ic. 1e. — Glabra, excepto tomento tenuissimo in parte apicali pedunculorum, densiore versus calices, tenuescente in corolla excrescente. Caules teretes, nodis incrassatis, internodiis 3—6 cm longis, folia adulta ferentibus 1—1.75 mm crassis, levibus, vetustioribus ad 3.5 mm crassis subcanis, lenticellis parvis. Folia opposita vel verticillata quaternata, breve petiolata; petiolus difficile a

lamina distinguendus, supra basin incrassatam mox alatus, parte non alata 1—2 mm longa, teres, c. 1.25 mm latus, laminam versus supra subtusque applanatus; lamina ovata ad elliptica, raro paulum obovata, plerumque 3—5 cm longa, 1.5—2.5 cm lata, apice rotundata, sub basi abrupte contracta sensim in petiolum attenuata, faciebus diversis, utrinque opaca vel supra sublucida, in herbario facie superiore magis viridis, inferiore magis rufa, margine revoluta, tenuiter coriacea, penninervis, sed nervis lateralibus inferioribus magis distinctis subtriplinervis, costa nervisque crassioribus supra prominentibus, subtus minus distinctis, venis invisibilibus. Inflorescentiae umbellae pedunculatae 4- (raro 5-) radiatae triadum floribus mediis sessilibus lateralibus pedicellatis, singulae in axillis foliorum vetustiorum vel defoliatis; pedunculus teres, plerumque 8—9 mm longus, 0.75 mm crassus, basi subclavatus apice dilatatus; radii teretes, 3—4 mm longi, paulo tenuiores quam pedunculus; pedicelli c. 2 mm longi, basi sese tangentes, latere interiore applanati, horizontaliter divergentes; bractae ovato-triangularae, plerumque acutae, 1 mm longae; bracteolae paulo minores, obtusae. Calicis tubus obovatus, 2 mm longus, 1.5 mm latus; limbus erectus, integer, c. 0.25 mm longus; corolla 5-meres, statu alabastri quoad nota cylindrica, a basi ad 2—3 mm ab apice c. 0.5 mm lata, in clavam 1.25 crassam apice rotundatam incrassata; flores aperti desunt; stylus 19—20 mm longus, filiformis, sub stigmate globoso stylo aequicrasso contractus. Cetera ignota.

Description after a cotype in the Buitenzorg Herbarium. The species is closely allied to *Amyema miraculosa* (Miq.) Van Tiegh., but the leaves are partly in whorls of 4 and are more ovate.

*Amyema samoensis* (Reinecke) Dans., descr. emend.  
 Ic. 1b—d. — Incrassatione stolonibusque plantae nutritici affixa. Omnis glabra. Caules non robusti, ad 40 cm longi,

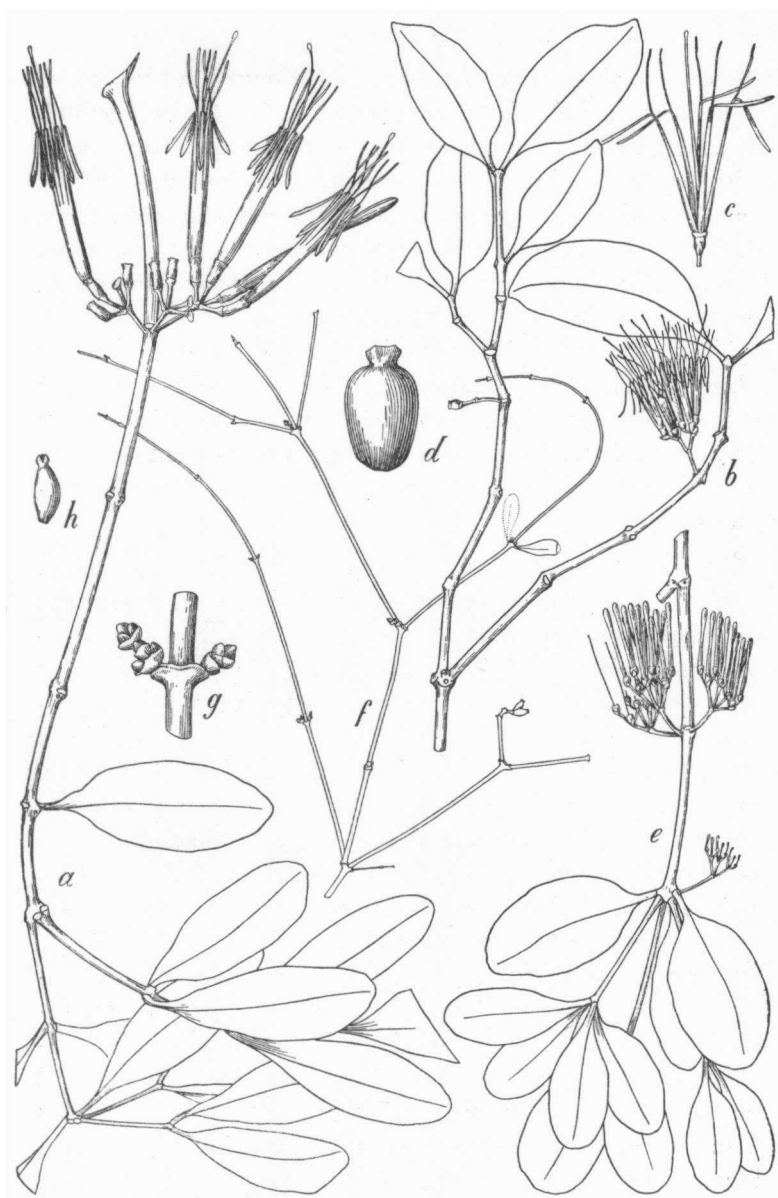
basi ad 7 mm crassi, internodiis teretibus, nodis incrassatis, folia adulta ferentibus 1.5—2.5 mm crassis, nodis c. sesquiplo crassioribus. Folia opposita petiolata; petiolus difficile a lamina distinguendus, 1—5 mm longus, basi paulum incrassatus, supra leviter, subtus magis convexus, 1—1.5 mm latus; lamina ovata vel elliptica, raro paulum obovata, 3—7 cm longa, plerumque 1.5—3 cm lata, basi sensim attenuata vel abruptius in petiolum contracta, apice obtusa vel rotundata, margine revoluta, tenuiter coriacea, utraque facie opaca, penninervis, costa subtus prominente supra impressa, nervis lateralibus crassioribus utrinque indistinctis vel invisibilibus, venis tenuioribus omnino invisibilibus. Inflorescentiae singulae in axillis foliorum vetustiorum vel paucae in nodis defoliatis, umbellae pedunculatae 2-radiatae triadum floribus mediis sessilius lateralibus pedicellatis; pedunculus teres, basi subincrassatus apice paulum dilatatus, 6—9 mm longus, 0.6 mm crassus; radii teretes, 2.5—3 mm longi, c. 0.5 mm crassi; pedicelli florum lateralium 1—1.5 mm longi, paulo tenuiores quam radii; bractae suborbiculares, valde convexae, c. 1 mm longae et latae. Calicis tubus obovatus c. 1 mm longus; limbus cupulatus, integer vel leviter dentatus, c. 0.5 mm longus. Corolla statu alabastri adulti c. 23 mm longa, subcylindrica, 0.75—1 mm lata, a basi ad medium paulum attenuata, deinde paulum dilatata versus apicem obtusiusculum, postea dehiscens in petala 5 libera linearia, 8—9 mm sub apice reflexa, saepe superea recurvata, apice obtusiuscula subcucullata. Filamenti pars libera filiformis, paulum applanata, 6—7 mm longa; anthera filamentum aequicrassa, c. 2 mm longa, loculis 4 continuis. Stylus 25—27 mm longus, filiformis, angulatus, in 3 mm superioribus paulum attenuatus; stigma styli apice paulo crassius, styli parte inferiore vix aequicrassum, ellipsoide, obtusum. Fructus ellipsoide-obovatus, c. 7 mm longus, 4.5 mm crassus, calicis limbo erecto c. 0.75 mm longo coronatus.

In the Herbarium of the Botanic Gardens at Breslau

there are a sheet with one twig, with flowers in bud, *Flora samoensis* n. 536, Upolu, Lauliekamm 700 m, Febr. 1895, leg. dr. Reinecke, apparently the type; and two sheets with several twigs, together forming a complete plant, with insertion, leaves, buds, open flowers and even fruit, certainly the same species, but apparently not the type, collected in Samoa by Gehrman. The above description has been made after the latter specimens.

*Amyema samoensis* only little differs from *Amyema Bamleri* (K. Schum.) Dans., and I hardly doubt whether it is specifically identical with the latter. The twigs, leaves and axes of the inflorescences are somewhat smaller, the nervation is less curvinervous the calyx limb more cupuliformous.

*Lysiana banksiana* (Guillaumin) Dans., descr. emend. — Ic. 1a. — Omnis glabra. Caulis teres, internodiis iuventute apicem versus dilatatis, postea incrassatis, 2.5—6.5 cm longis, 1.5—3.5 mm crassis. Folia opposita; petiolus difficile a lamina distinguendus, supra basin paulum incrassatam parte non alata 0—3 mm longa, laminam versus alata, facie superiore et inferiore convexa; lamina oblonga, in petiolum subabrupte contracta, vel oblongo-obovata sensim in petiolum attenuata, apice rotundata, parte petioliformi inclusa 5—6.5 cm longa, 2—2.5 cm lata, crassiuscula, faciebus vix diversis, utraque facie opaca, granulosa-rugulosa, nervatura pennata sed nervis 2 basalibus crassioribus subflabellata, costa facie inferiore omnis distincta, facie superiore basin versus distincta, nervis lateralibus crassioribus facie inferiore distinctis superiore indistinctis, venis invisibilibus. Inflorescentiae singulae vel binae in axillis defoliatis, umbellae pedunculatae floribus 4 in paribus 2 decussatis positae; pedunculus 10—12 mm longus, c. 0.7 mm crassus, basi subclavatus ad 1.25 mm crassus apice minus incrassatus; pedicelli 4—5 mm longi, dimidio tenuiores; bractae ovatae, 1—1.5 mm longae,



**Fig. 1. a:** *Lysiana banksiana*,  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ; **b—d:** *Amyema samoensis*, **b:**  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ , **c:** nat. size; **d:**  $\times 2$ ; **e:** *Amyema aneityensis*; **f—h:** *Ginalloa nuda*, **f:**  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ , **g:**  $\times 5$ , **h:**  $\times 2$ .

obtusae, paulum convexae, margine distincto crassiusculo amplexicaules. Calicis tubus subcylindricus vel paulum infundibuliformis, 4—4.5 mm longus, c. 1 mm latus; limbus infundibuliformis, 1.25—1.5 mm longus, integer, margine albido (non membranaceo). Corolla sympetala, 52—55 mm longa, statu alabastri adulti e basi 1.5 mm lata in 6 mm inferioribus ad 4 mm dilatata, deinde ad duas tertias longitudinis cylindrica, deinde angustata, in tres quartas longitudinis vix 2 mm lata, denique in clavam anguste ellipsoidem obtusam c. 2.5 mm latam incrassata, postae fissae in tertia parte superiore in lacinias 6 acutas recurvatas. Filamenti pars libera 4.5—5.5 mm longa; anthera 6—7 mm longa, acuta. Stylus in 1 mm basali 6-angularis, pyramidalis, lateribus cavis, c. 1.25 mm supra basin articulatus, ceterum filiformis, corolla aequilongus; stigma ellipsoideum vel clavatum, stylo c. duplo crassius, obtusum. Cetera ignota.

Description after a cotype in the Buitenzorg Herbarium.

#### 4. New species from Mount Kinabalu, Borneo.

*Ginalloa nuda*, n. sp. — Ic. 1 f-h. — Gracilis, ramosissima, glabra. Caules di-tri-tetrachotomi, internodiis teretibus c. 0.5 mm crassis, nodis paulum dilatatis, plerumque 2.5—7 cm longis, ramificationibus plerumque internodiis 1 vel pluribus abbreviatis incipientibus, quorum 1 saepe 2—7 mm longo, vaginae instar circum basin ramuli formante (ut in specibus foliatis huius generis). Folia passim evoluta (quoad nota parva spathulata crassiuscula, flabel-latim 3-nervia), fere omnia rudimentaria, bina in limbum infundibuliformem vix 0.5 mm longum margine albido connata. Inflorescentiae singulae in axillis, spicae minutae; axis 1—3 mm longus, paria bractearum pauca ferens; bracteae decussatae suborbiculares, valde convexae, 0.25—0.5 mm longae, margine albae minutissimeque fimbriatae, binae basi connatae. Flores (singuli?) in axillis bractearum,

in scrobiculis axis inserti, minuti, maximi bractea paulo longiores. Fructus ellipsoides, perigonio 3-tepalo paulum aucto c. 0.4 mm longo in globum connivente coronatus, statu maturo probabiliter c. 8 mm longus fere aequilatus; semen valde applanatum, ellipticum, c. 7 mm longum, 4 mm latum.

Looks like a non-flattened variety of *Viscum articulatum*, but appears very different after a more close examination by the leaves not entirely lacking, the spicate inflorescences, the permanent distinctly 3-merous perigone, and the color of the fruit indicated as red on the herbarium label.

The type specimen had one leaf only, and opposite to this leaf a leaf-scar. Leafless and nearly leafless species are known in the genus *Viscum*, leafless species moreover in several other genera of *Viscoideae*, but for *Ginalloa* this seems to be the first record of this kind.

British North Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, Penibukan, el. 4—5000 ft, Febr. 2, 1933, Clemens 31538 (B) „parasite, fruit red”.

**Macrosolen flammeus**, n. sp. — Ic. 2a-b. — Omnis glabra. Ramuli teretes, nodis incrassatis applanatis, internodiis folia adulta ferentibus 12—25 mm longis, 1—2.5 mm crassis, nodis fere duplo crassioribus. Folia opposita, subsessilia, elliptica ad oblonga, vel paulum ovata vel paulum obovata, 2.5—4 cm longa, 1—1.5 cm lata, sub basi cuneata in partem petioliformem anguste alata 2—4 mm longam contracta, apice obtusissima vel rotundata, margine paulum revoluta, tenuiter coriacea, supra magis minusve lucida, subtus opaca, penninervia, costa facie inferiore valde prominente carinata, nervis ceteris omnibus utrinque visibilibus leviter prominentibus. Inflorescentiae singulae in axillis foliorum, racemi paribus 1 vel 2 florum decussatis, plerumque fere vel omnino in umbellam contracti; pedunculus 4—13 mm longus, sulcatus,





Fig. 2. *a—b: Macrosolen flammeus*, *a:  $\times \frac{1}{2}$* , *b: nat. size*; *c—e: Macrosolen floridus*, *c:  $\times \frac{1}{2}$* , *d—e: nat. size*; *f—g: Macrosolen splendidus*,  *$\times \frac{1}{2}$* .

angulatus, apice dilatatus; ad basin et supra basin plerumque bracteis 2 oppositis sterilibus; internodium secundum plerumque 0, rarius ad 2 mm longum, apicem versus applanatum; pedicelli 3—6 mm longi, 3-anguli; bractee triangulares, carinatae, acutae, 1—1.25 mm longae, in costas pedicellorum decurrentes, bracteolas paulum amplectentes; bracteolae maxima parte connatae in unam suborbicularem 0.75—1 mm longam apicibus 2 obtusis vel acutis, bractea breviores. Calicis tubus subcylindricus, nonnihil ellipsoides, 1.75—2 mm longus c. 0.75 mm latus; limbus patens, c. 0.5 mm longus, margine albido erecto. Corolla 27—28 mm longa, tubo 6-angulo, ad 17 mm supra basin alis 6, a basi ad alas sensim dilatata, supra alas sensim attenuata dein paulum incrassata in partem apicalem prismaticam, 1.5—2 mm crassam, acutiusculam vel obtusiusculam, 6-angulam, subalatam, postea partita usque ad alas in lacinias 6 recurvatas acutas. Filamenti pars libera 3.5—4 mm longa, applanata; anthera probabiliter 3 mm longa, acuta, mox viescens. Stylus filiformis, 6-angulus, corolla aequilongus; stigma ovato-globosum, stylo magis quam duplo crassius. Cetera ignota.

This new species is very remarkable for its regular and short internodes, and its small, regular, densely placed leaves, with the nervature entirely visible.

British North Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, 10,000 ft, below Paka, in jungle, May 31, 1932, Clemens 29807 (B), flower brilliant red.

*Macrosolen floridus*, n. sp. — Ic. 2c-e. — Omnis glabra. Ramuli teretes, statu iuvenili nodis ad sesquiplo crassioribus, internodiis folia adulta ferentibus 2—5 cm longis, 1—2.5 cm crassis. Folia opposita vel subopposita, primi paris cuiusque ramificationis saepe rudimentaria squamiformia, cetera petiolata; petiolus supra leviter subtus valde convexus, 3—7 mm longus, 1.5—2.5 mm latus; lamina ovato-oblonga vel ovato-lanceolata, 4—9 cm longa,

1.5—3 cm lata, sub basi cuneata vel rotundata abrupte in petiolum contracta, apicem obtusiusculum versus magis minusve acuminata, crasse coriacea, facie superiore lucida, costa leviter prominente, nervis ceteris omnibus leviter impressis, facie inferiore opaca, costa valde prominente, nervis ceteris pro parte subvisibilibus. Inflorescentiae singulae in axillis foliorum et paucae in axillis defoliatis, paribus 1 vel 2 florum; axis plerumque 10—12 mm longus, basi involucro parium nonnullorum bractearum decussatarum triangularum, superea nonnulla mm supra basin plerumque bracteis 2 sterilibus, parte inferiore vix 0.5 mm crassus, apicem versus paulum attenuatus, nodis floriferis applanatis; pedicelli 3—4 mm longi, tenues; bractee ovatae vel suborbiculares, 0.5—0.75 mm longae, obtusae, convexae; bracteolae minores, magis rotundatae. Calicis tubus ovatus, 1.75—2 mm longus, 1—1.25 mm latus; limbus brevis infundibuliformis, vix 0.25 mm longus, post anthesin paulum incrassatus. Corolla 18—21 mm longa, a basi rotundata 1.5 mm lata usque ad duas quintas longitudinis sensim ampliata, ibi c. 4 mm lata, alis 6 obtusangulis, deinde subito in collum 6-angulum c. 1.5 mm crassum attenuata, et in clavam terminalam 3 mm longam 2 mm crassam rotundatam incrassata, postea dehiscens in lacinias 6 recurvatas parte superiore spathulatas crassiusculas acutiusculas. Filamenti pars libera 3.5 mm longa; anthera 2 mm longa. Stylus corolla paulo brevior, a basi ad stigma aequicrassus, c. 1 mm supra basin articulatus, parte basali anguste coniformi; stigma globosum, stylo circiter sesquiplo crassius. Fructus immaturus subglobosus, calicis limbo brevissimo et styli basi coronatus.

Closely allied to *M. sumatranus* Dans., and *M. tenuiflorus* Dans., differing from both by rather unimportant characters. When more materials of these and allied species will be collected, it probably will be necessary to unite several provisory species to a smaller number of polymorphous ones.

British North Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, Penibukan, spur south of Kinataki River, 4000—5000 ft., Febr. 7, 1933, Clemens 31411(B), type, flower pink, green tip.

**Macrosolen splendidus**, n. sp. — Ic. 2f-g. — Robusta, omnis glabra. Ramuli teretes, statu iuvenili nodis paulum dilatatis, postea incrassatis, internodiis folia adulta ferentibus plerumque 5—12 cm longis, 2—5 mm crassis. Folia opposita vel subopposita, petiolata; petiolus facie inferiore rotundatus, superiore planus vel paulum concavus, 3—10 mm longus, 1.5—3.5 mm latus; lamina ovato-oblonga, 10—20 cm longa, 3—7.5 cm lata, extremitates ramulorum versus etiam minores et pro longitudine angustiores, basi rotundata vel cuneata, apicem subacutum versus acuminata, crassiuscule coriacea, inter nervos crassiores convexa, penninervis, facie superiore costa nervisque nonnullis crassioribus leviter prominentibus, nervis venisque ceteris omnibus leviter impressis, facie inferiore costa valde prominente basin versus rotundata apicem versus carinata, nervis lateralibus crassioribus paulum visibilibus, nervis ceteris venisque invisibilibus. Inflorescentiae singulae vel paucae in axillis foliorum vetustiorum vel defoliatis, racemosae; axis plerumque 1.5—2 cm longus, parta inferiore c. 3.5 (in herbario c. 1.5) mm crassus, basi et insertionibus florum paulum incrassatus, basi involucro e paribus nonnullis bractearum decussatarum composito quarum interiores bracteis florum similes, exteriores gradatim minores, suprema 2 nonnunquam supra basin pedunculi insertae, in 3—8 mm inferioribus nudus, ceterum paribus florum 3—5 decussatis; pedicelli c. 1 mm longi (post anthesin ad 1.5 mm elongati), basi paulum incrassati, apicem versus trianguli; bractee ovato-triangularae, 2 mm longae, acutae, carinatae, carina marginibusque in angulos pedicelli decurrentibus; bracteolae 0.75—1 mm longae, magis orbiculares, obtusae, carinatae, usque ad dimidiam longitudinem in unam biapiculatam connatae, carina una cum margine bractee

in angulos pedicelli decurrente. Calicis tubus cylindricus, basi apiceque paulum constrictus, c. 4 mm longus, 2—2.5 mm latus; limbus cylindricus (in herbario campanulatus), integer, c. 1.5—2 mm longus. Corolla statu alabastri adulti 85—95 mm longa, supra basin c. 1.5 mm latam subito ad 3 mm dilatata, deinde sensim usque ad 60—70 mm supra basin dilatata, ibi 6 mm lata, alisque 6, 1.5 mm latis, deinde subito in collum 6-angulum c. 8 mm longum 3.5 mm crassum contracta et in clavam c. 12 mm longam 5 mm crassam anguste 6-alatam incrassata, postea dehiscens in lacinias 6 recurvatas vel magis volutas, parte superiore spathulatas obtusas crassas, sectione transversa 4-angulas, facie exteriori et interiori cavae. Filamenti pars libera c. 10 mm longa; anthera c. 6 mm longa, acuta, loculis 4 continuis. Stylus 1—1.5 mm supra basin articulatus, filiformis, apicem versus vix crassior; stigma globosum, stylo c. sesquiplo crassius. Fructus globoso-ellipsoideus, maximi (immaturi) c. 8 mm longi, 6—7 mm crassi, calicis limbo permanente stylique parte basali coronatus.

Most closely allied to *Macrosolen Acunae* (Merr.) Dans., but differing from it by having no pairs of rudimentary leaves alternating with the normal ones, a different nervation of the leaves, longer inflorescences and shorter pedicels, smaller bracts and bracteoles, longer corollas, filaments and anthers. Also closely allied with *Macrosolen Beccarii* Becc., and *M. tubiflorus* (Ridl.) Dans.

British North Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, Tenompok, 5000 ft, in jungle, Febr. 23, 1932, Clemens 28530 (B), fruit orange, type; Mt. Kinabalu, Dallas-Tinompok trail falls, on side of ravine, 3500 ft, Oct.-Nov. 1931, Clemens 26893 (B), flower scarlet with gray-brown tips.

## 5. Sections of *Lepeostegeres*.

The genus *Lepeostegeres*, spread in the western and

northern parts of the Malay Archipelago and in the Malay Peninsula, may be divided in the following sections.

1. *Auxithalamus*. Pedicelli florum omnium necnon receptaculum capituli post anthesin prolongati. Huc *Lep. congestiflorus* (Merr.) Merr.

2. *Auxipodium*. Pedicelli florum omnium post anthesin prolongati. Huc *Lep. gemmiflorus* (Bl.) Bl., *Lep. Beccarii* (King) Gamble, *Lep. centiflorus* (Stapf) Van Tiegh.

3. *Stegastrum*. Nec pedicelli, nec receptaculum post anthesin prolongati (genus *Stegastrum* Van Tiegh., Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr., 42, p. 447, excl. spec.). Huc *Lep. alveolatus* (Van Tiegh.) Dans., *Lep. bahajensis* (Korth.) Miq.

#### 6. The genus *Korthalsella* in Africa.

Neither in the flora of Tropical Africa (VI, 1, p. 255—411, p. 1025—1034, nor in the Flora Capensis (V, 2, p. 100—135, p. 584) the genus *Korthalsella*, or *Bifaria*, is mentioned, though Van Tieghem mentions one species for either region (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr., 43, p. 177). As this record may be easily overlooked, I cite it here *in extenso*.

„Enfin, sur le continent africain, l'Abyssinie au nord, le Cap au sud nous offrent des derniers représentants de ce genre vers l'ouest”.

„Quartin-Dillon et Petit ont récolté en 1840, au Siré et dans la vallée Taccazé en Abyssinie, une petite espèce très touffue, à articles assez étroits, atténués à la base, épais, sans nervure distincte, que je nommerai *Bifaria abyssinica*.”

„Dans l'Herbier du Muséum, j'ai trouvé, provenant de l'Herbier Guillemain, indiqué comme originaire du Cap et mêlée à des échantillons du *Viscum anceps*, une espèce assez grande, à articles fortement trinerves, qui sera la *Bifaria capensis*”.